

Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 7, 1925



Helene Granitsch

Leader of the Feminist Movement in Austria, who has recently become a member
of the International Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party.



Feminist Notes

English Women Magistrates

AMONG three women recently appointed magistrates to Devonshire benches formerly occupied by men was Mrs. Dashwood, known to the public as E. M. Delafield, the novelist. Miss A. E. Bazeley, one of the other appointees, was a policewoman before her appointment. *The Woman's Leader* says that this experience is probably unique in the qualifications of magistrates. The other woman magistrate is Mrs. Lock.

Women's Memorial Hall

A MEMORIAL hall for women will be built in Ottawa on a site granted by the Dominion Government. Most of the national women's organizations will have headquarters in the building.

Bengal Women Enfranchised

WOMEN in Bengal, India, have been given the vote by the action of the Bengal Legislative Council in adopting a resolution removing sex disqualification from the electoral rolls.

Will Appeal Teacher's Case

THE Poole Corporation Council (England) has announced its intention of appealing from the decision of Justice Romer that marriage is not just cause for discharging a woman teacher. It takes this step in spite of the fact that this effort to discourage marriage and to prevent married women from choosing the way in which they will earn their living will cost the corporation about \$20,000 immediately, and probably not less than \$50,000 in the end, inasmuch as the National Union of Teachers plans to take the case to the House of Lords if necessary. The attitude of some of the councillors, as reported by the *Poole, Bournemouth and East Dorset Herald*, is interesting. Councillor Cole declared that married women teachers wanted to defy their employers, and the Council had had too much of that. Councillor Hopkins expressed amazement at the economists of the Council who would not spend a half-penny on health or education, but who wanted to "go ahead with the case and hang the consequences." Supposing they won, Councillor Hopkins inquired, and got rid of a few married teachers in consequence, would that help educational efficiency? Councillor Cole continued to insist on proving that they could discharge their employees if they chose.

British National Council and Equal Rights

THE British National Council of Women adopted resolutions for the admission of peeresses to the House of Lords, for equal opportunity for women in the ministry, for equality in public morality laws, and for equality in the Civil Service. Of its stand on "protective" legislation, *The Woman's Leader*, organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, said: "On the question of protective legislation the Council had a resolution before it remarkable neither for logic nor for clarity, its first clause laying down the principle of basing legislation not upon sex, but on the nature of the work, and its second tacitly accepting what measure of protection there may be in the Factory Projected Act, a kind of blank cheque endorsement that is unwise."

"An amendment moved by N. U. S. E. C. representatives was lost, but got a very substantial vote, significant of the spread of the attitude embodied by the first clause."

The Women's Freedom League likewise opposed the second clause, which stated that the Council was "not prepared to advocate the repeal of existing protective laws" applying to women only.

Bars Women From Plays

THE Roman Catholic Diocesan Court of Linz is reported to have forbidden Catholic societies of the diocese from producing amateur theatricals in which women appear. Only plays in which all the characters are men are deemed in accordance with the highest moral ideas, the decree said. The same court recently issued a ban on "pagan" gymnastics and physical culture for women.

Unemployed Women

THE English Employment Exchanges list 195,800 women and 31,000 girls as unemployed. More than a million men are unemployed, and 40,400 boys. These comparative figures do not, of course, indicate that it is easier for women to obtain or keep employment than men. They indicate only that fewer women are ordinarily employed than men.

Another Assistant District Attorney

LAURA B. MASON has recently been appointed United States Assistant District Attorney for the southern district of New York.

Still Requires Change of Name

COMPTROLLER GENERAL McCARL still demands that women employees of the United States Government change their names when they marry, threatening discharge if he is not immediately notified of the marriage of women. Twenty-four women teachers of the District of Columbia schools have married since the last school term, and are on the payrolls under new names.

Prize Won by Woman

THE VOTE (London) reports that Miss Frances T. Silcock has been awarded the medal annually presented by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the best work done by a student of any recognized school of architecture in Great Britain or the colonies during the last two years of the five years' course for qualifications.

Women's Freedom League Questions Candidates

AMONG the questions being asked of candidates for municipal councils by the members of the Women's Freedom League (England) are:

"Will you, if elected:

"Make efficiency instead of sex the test for all workers employed by the municipality?

"Do all in your power to secure that women and men employed by the Council shall have equal treatment in regard to opportunity and payment?

"Work actively against the policy of dismissing women employed by the Council solely on account of their marriage, or requiring them to resign on marriage?

"Use every effort to secure that unemployed women shall be included in all schemes devised by your Council for the employment of workless men?

"Support the raising of the school-leaving age for boys and girls to sixteen?

"Make efforts to secure greater purity of milk supply; further use of powers for maternity and child welfare; the provision of wash-houses and warm baths (for women as well as men) in urban working-class areas in which these do not exist; and adequate provision for dealing promptly with cases of tuberculosis, and supply of accommodation for advanced cases?

"Uphold one moral standard for women and men in the eyes of the law, and resist any proposal to prevent venereal disease by so-called prophylaxis methods at the expense of the ratepayers?"

Helene Granitsch

By Dr. Robert Scheu

Translated from "Nos Contemporains"
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DURING the last ten years it has been observed in Austria that it was very difficult to bring together the men of the middle classes for any common social or political purpose. But if the assemblages of men have become continually weaker and have lost all vitality, those of the women, on the contrary, have increased in number and gained in activity to a degree heretofore unknown.

This double movement might be compared to that of two buckets in a well, one of which, empty, descends, while the other rises. It is clear that the power to organize has passed from men to women. Proof of this fact is to be found in various assemblies. The women orators have such assurance, confidence and energy, accompanied, however, by a certain reserve and a certain naiveté.

Among the women who, during recent years, have ascended the platform to express clearly and with certainty their convictions, one is more brilliant than all the others. Everything is bright about her: her blond hair, her fresh countenance, her voice, her thoughts, her reasoning. She is altogether luminous with a strong will which commands those about her. This is a woman who must be taken seriously; such is the impression that radiates from her whole personality. If one has already guessed that she is the wife of the celebrated lawyer and radical municipal counsellor, Dr. Robert Granitsch, only part of the enigma has been unravelled, for the fact of being a radical in Austria is not yet so delightful as to encourage a husband to wish to lead his wife into the movement. The origin of the vigor, of the freshness and of the eloquence of this woman orator is something in nowise related to the influence of her husband: it is indeed due wholly to the Feminist Movement. Women have, at this time, great reserves of power and wealth that they are ready to throw into the political arena.

Without pomposity, without evasion, without dilettantism, Helene Granitsch has chose politics and economics as the field of her activity. She is the advocate of the immediate and popular interests of woman in her rôle as housekeeper. She has done that which women were ironically told to do in the first place. People have shouted to them: Begin in the kitchen and in the cellar! Helene Granitsch has done that. Hand in hand with Madame Freund-Markus, she first undertook the task of organizing the

housekeepers in order to make their influence count to the utmost. She has formed an organization that numbers today thousands in its membership, an organization that does not exist only on paper, but which is ready for action at all times, and which moreover is self-sustaining through small membership dues, thus avoiding the need of subsidies and outside aid.

Die Illustrierte Welt Says of Frau Granitsch

She must be called an ornament to humanity. Her whole being, her personality is of such bewitching graciousness and kindness that it doubles the value of her gifts to the downtrodden poor. Helene Granitsch is an unusually beautiful woman. Her spiritual countenance expresses the broad altruism that never appears in the faces of those who busy themselves solely with domestic tasks. She has traveled widely and has acquired a wealth of experience and understanding. In modern philanthropic and charitable work her name is a guarantee of the highest accomplishment.

IN brief, one may venture to say, these women work concretely and with method; indeed, they have discovered the true way. Just read the articles that flow from their pens! They speak there of eggs, of vegetables, of meat; these are dry publications in which figures play the principal rôle. The office of this organization works effectively with tradesmen, discusses prices, makes known to its members advantageous markets, concentrates on the battle of supply and demand and offsets power with power.

Helene Granitsch is the first woman in Austria to be a member of a municipal commission and she attends to her duties with meticulous care. She has no use for hypocrisy nor for deeds that lead only to praise, but demands tangible results.

Yes, she is a woman who must be taken seriously because her plans are so intimately associated with real living from which they receive their inspiration. Brought up in very modest circumstances, having grown up in a family that knew

the difficulty of a daily economic struggle, but educated with all the delicacy of a lady, she has learned to know the abyss of social misery and the suffering of the humble classes. Having been prepared for the stage, she had already achieved great artistic success when her marriage to the lawyer, Dr. Granitsch, transported her, all of a sudden, to the realm of great wealth. It is characteristic that it should be just this sudden accession to riches that should have made her enter the lists in behalf of the poor. Luxury and worldly vanity had no power over her. Her dramatic ability, her voice and her diction served her well in her social work.

BEFORE even mentioning her economic and political activities it is necessary to call attention to her splendid achievements in connection with opening day nurseries in Austria, work in which she collaborated with the celebrated pediatricist and great savant, Professor Escherich. She knew how to use her worldly position to advantage in behalf of this noble enterprise.

One might be curious to know how Helene Granitsch came to realize her future ideal and to translate it into positive action. She realized that motherhood and the sentiments natural to womanhood were destined to become a factor of supreme importance in the life of mankind. She saw that the social life of today was but incomplete, representing only the ideas and point of view of men. Just as the individual can become complete only through the presence of the other sex, so the normal social life can only be attained through the effective collaboration of both men and women.

Helene Granitsch is still young enough to put into execution many noble plans and to bring to their support new and convincing arguments. True to the worldly and political traditions of her father-in-law, Dr. George Granitsch, who was a member of the Reichstag and of the Landtag, and who was one of the leaders of the Germans, she has the qualities of leadership, the self-control, the power over crowds, the secure convictions, that render her personality harmonious and which permit the subordination of all her talents to her objective. In her private life she proves that a woman may be at the same time a statesman and a tender mother. She was born for success; she has the rare ability to arrange her life according to a coherent plan. She is a woman of strong, affirmative character, a true woman of the Twentieth Century.

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Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 13, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Sex and Politics

ACCORDING to *Time*, Prof. John Maynard Keynes, the famous economist, who recently married the equally famed Mlle. Lydia Lopokova, has come forward with a plan to revitalize the Liberal Party. He suggests that it include such questions as birth control, the economic freedom of women and the reform of marriage laws in its party program.

"The questions which I group together as sex questions," he says, "have not been party questions in the past. * * * There now are no subjects in which the big general public is more interested. Birth control, marriage laws, the economic position of women, the economic position of the family—in all these matters the existing state of the law and of orthodoxy still are mediaeval and altogether out of touch with civilized opinion and practice, and with what individuals, educated and uneducated alike, say to each other in private.

"These things should be discussed at party meetings. A party which did so openly and wisely would discover a new and living interest in the electorate.

It is interesting to learn that so careful a thinker as Professor Keynes recognizes the large part that the Feminist movement is coming to play in the everyday life of men and women. The "sex questions" that he refers to have, as he maintains, a definite political base, and for that reason it is of signal importance that women should demand and receive full recognition in the political councils of all nations. These questions affect women even more than they do men, hence it is doubly anomalous that they should be up for decision in male dominant assemblies.

Castles in Spain

ONE of the most incomprehensible things in the world is personal taste. Whether it be a matter of marriage or friendship or occupation or food, there is no accounting for the selection made. Some people like olives or persimmons and some do not, and that is all there is to it. By the same token the remark most frequently made at weddings is, "I don't see how on earth she, or he, ever happened to pick out," and so on.

In the realm of work where the occupation is a medium for the self-expression of the individual the matter of personal taste is of extraordinary significance. Not only does the eventual happiness of the man or woman depend upon a free and unhampered choice, but the progress of humanity is predestined by it. Suppose, for example, that Galen, or Copernicus or Lister or Mme. Curie had been forced to work in a ditch or hang over a wash tub instead of following their natural inclinations. What would not the world have lost?

By slow degrees our minds are becoming accustomed to the thought that natural productiveness in human kind is a genuine desideratum. And in human kind women are beginning to be included. No one any longer particularly resents the fact that Rosa Bonheur and George Eliot and Sheila Kaye-Smith and others have lived and are living in comparative disregard of the erstwhile limits of the sphere of woman. But we must go further and accept benefits of lesser magnitude than genius. Every misfit in society is a burden to the social order, whether in the home, in industry or in the arts and sciences. And the only way in which misfits can be avoided or even minimized is to offer to every youth of either sex freedom of choice in the selection of training and occupation. For example, to close vocational schools and polytechnic institutes to girls, as is the common practice in many cities, is not only cruel; it is stupid and wasteful. We may not understand why a girl wishes to be a carpenter or a taxi-driver or a dentist, or a doctor or any other of some six hundred odd things, but the fact that her taste lies in a certain direction is indicative and final. People like to do the things they can do well by nature, hence taste will forever be the arbiter of efficiency.

The time of youth is the time of dreams. Almost everyone at some early epoch feels the lift of wings and in imagination draws fair pictures of high distinction and notable achievement. In youth success stands waiting down innumerable roads. That many fail and most descend the slopes toward mediocrity is true; but even so the open door is better than the closed, for genius, sexless and undetermined waits with the crowd. Castles in Spain are not necessarily designed to be lived in, but girls as well as boys have a right to build them.

Annette Kellerman Joins Actresses' Council

ANNETTE KELLERMAN, who was hailed by the *Nation* a few weeks ago as the person who had put beauty and grace into diving, has joined the Actresses' Council of the National Woman's Party, and has become a Founder.

During her engagement in Washington, Miss Kellerman was called on by Anita Pollitzer and Ruby A. Black. She displayed great interest in the Woman's Party's work for freedom, and indicated that she wanted to join the movement for Equal Rights. Two days later she told Miss Pollitzer that she had decided that she wanted to be a founder.

"I have always believed in freedom for women," she said. "That is why I give so much of my time to teaching women how to care for their bodies—because I believe that there can be no real freedom without health and strength. I know that from my personal experience. I know, too, that women have not had the same opportunity to develop their bodies to

their greatest possibilities as men have had. I have tried to teach women that it is as necessary for them to be healthy and strong as it is for men. I believe that women should be free to engage in every kind of human activity."

Miss Kellerman said that women on the stage meet with fewer discriminations against them because of their sex than do women in any other profession. "That is why," she added, "we should use our power to help other women gain complete equality."

Miss Kellerman was entertained at an informal tea at Woman's Party Headquarters on October 30. Mrs. Cyril Mead presided and told of the work of the Woman's Party.

In spite of a snowstorm, the blue drawing room of the Woman's Party was virtually filled with women eager to learn from Miss Kellerman the principles of health and physical fitness which she so readily, so graciously, and so earnestly gives.

Miss Kellerman described the diet and the exercise which, she says, enables her to do such arduous work without feeling greatly fatigued.

"No woman can realize her full possibilities without being physically fit. No professional woman can be fully efficient unless she maintains her health. Every woman must be careful to keep all her energy to devote to her profession, and to the work for equality, so that when opportunities come to achieve, she can be ready to take full advantage of them," she said.

Miss Kellerman's interest in women's welfare was clearly demonstrated by the time and energy she spent between her two daily performances of very strenuous nature in giving health counsel to the women who gathered at the Woman's Party Headquarters.

Miss Kellerman told interesting stories of her experience in action in the motion pictures. She also told of her experiences lecturing on health at the University of Southern California.

What Marriage Does to Women's Rights in California

NANCY BARR MAVITZ, a member of the Authors' Council of the California Branch of the National Woman's Party has recently been investigating the effect of marriage on women's rights for one of the big dailies.

Here, in her own breezy words, are some of the things that she discovered:

"California may be 'the land of the great open spaces where men are men' all right, but if the spouse pipes up and says, 'I'm human, too,' she may get very severely sat upon.

"In New York State, a wife has a right to her own earnings outside the home, but if she takes in boarders or nursing cases, her husband can pocket the proceeds and no questions asked. Biff! There's the effete east for you. But in California a wife has no legal right to her own earnings anywhere! If she leaves her husband and makes her own way in the world, he can pursue her, beat her to the cashier's window and abscond with her pay envelope. In other words, if he's on to the dodge and wants to compel her to return to him, he can actually starve her into it.

"Here is a case in real life, told me by a lawyer concerning one of her clients. The man in the case was a 'slacker'—just lazy and quite willing to be supported in the style to which he would like to become accustomed. The wife, energetic and capable, established a millinery shop, and it

prospered. The man put his feet on the fender and smoked his pipe. But every penny that his wife made by her own unaided efforts was legally his. He was entitled to the 'management and control' of this money for any purpose he saw fit. He had a perfect right to squander her earnings on poker or wild-cat oil stocks if he felt that way.

"A wife had a household allowance. From it, in the course of years, she managed to scrape together a few hundred dollars in savings and put them into the bank. The husband discovered it, and took the whole sum away from her. He could not actually check out on her bank account, but as soon as he learned of its existence, he could lay claim to it as subject to his sole 'management and control' and take it out of his wife's hands—which is exactly what he did.

"She was a fool to let him find out about her savings in the first place, you say? Yes; but a situation which requires that kind of secrecy is rather repugnant to human dignity, and it certainly does not indicate the openness and trust and mutual respect which are the bases of happy marriage.

"In a similar situation a wife had saved \$4,000, partly her own outside earnings, partly the 'salvage' from good manage-

ment of household funds. Her own sense of real partnership and shared interest with her husband betrayed her. He became involved in business difficulties, and learned of his wife's savings for the first time when she offered to lend them to him in the financial emergency, on his promise to repay. He promised, and by her timely aid his affairs were saved from disaster. Incidentally, if he had had the management and control of this sum from the beginning, it would have gone with the rest, and would not have been available to rescue him. His appreciation took the form, when his business was safe once more, of refusing to repay the money lent him by his wife. The promise was less than a 'scrap of paper.' It had no legal power.

"Another man hunted out and stole fifteen dollars (and that fifteen dollars meant months of ingenious scraping and self-denial to the housewife), which she had hidden in the flour bin. Five dollars of it was his own Christmas present to her. He refused to return any of it, even the present—and cut down her allowance. And the law upheld him.

"A married woman is not legally entitled to her own earnings unless she is living separate and apart from her husband for reasons that would give her a legal ground for divorce!

"The theory of this is that the man is 'contemplated as' the provider, and is

assumed to have the business experience and acumen qualifying him to be sole judge and jury in the family finances. It does not occur to the majesty of the law that if a woman has enough business ability to earn money, she is qualified to have some say in the use of what she has earned. No, she is 'contemplated as' the type who says sweetly that figures give her a headache and who endorses her checks 'Yours with love.'

"On this assumption the husband is entitled to the entire management and control of all the community property—that is, of property acquired by either party during marriage in any way except by gift or bequest. And as the wife's earnings are community property there you are!

"**T**HE only way a married woman can earn any money of her own is by setting up as a 'sole trader'—and that is hedged about with restrictions, too. She cannot be a sole trader if more than \$500 capital comes from her husband. She cannot be a sole trader unless she is legally separated from her husband for reasons that would entitle her to a divorce. Then she has to explain to the court why she isn't getting the divorce! Otherwise, she cannot engage in any business of which the fruits will be her own, unless the husband himself gives his consent. Otherwise, whatever she makes by the sweat of her brow or the jiggles in her brain cells, he can forthwith and legally grab for his own purposes. And if she surmounts all these ifs and buts and does become a sole trader, then she is made solely responsible for the support of her children. The husband is blithely released from his responsibilities toward his children, even though, or because, he has given his wife adequate grounds for divorce.

"Another queer quirk of the community property law is this. If a woman is injured, say in collision between a train and an automobile, she cannot be awarded damages if her husband was contributorily negligent. This is on the ground that the damages would be community property, hence, would pass into the hands of the husband, hence, damages would be paid to one of the parties who were to blame. But if the lady is *not* the man's wife, then she can obtain damages for her injury. Also, if a wife is awarded damages for an injury, the money, since it passes into the husband's sole control, can be used by him with perfect legal right for anything he happens to fancy more than providing his wife with medical attention or the means of rest.

"It is true, of course, that a husband is obliged by law to support his wife. But who determines just what this 'support' shall be? *He* does. She is not entitled

to a fixed percentage of his income. Oh, no! Perish the simple thought. She is entitled to a roof over her head, such as he deems proper, and to food 'and the common necessities.' She is not entitled to a penny to spend. No matter how well off a man may be—and even though, mind you, part of the family income is earned by the wife—he can deny her everything except a roof over her head and the barest necessities of life, and his niggardliness is not even a legitimate ground for divorce—though probably a good many judges would stretch a point and call it cruelty. Such a case was recently in court, when a wife complained that her husband, with a salary of \$200 a month, handed out a dollar a day for the support of his wife and three children.

"To use that happy legal phrase only recently added to my vocabulary in the course of this investigation, a wife is 'contemplated as' having no sense whatever. The husband will rise and cite the pathetic cases of men who are the victims of their wives' extravagance. But the women who run their husbands into debt are almost always the women who can shop only on credit at the stores. They are the women who, not being allowed the use of money, are not trained to gauge the value of it. If the wife shared in the control of the family income, her interest in saving and in careful buying would be stimulated. The large and growing number of women in business have demonstrated beyond question that women are capable of handling money sensibly, and that their sense of economy is at least as reliable as that of men.

"No matter how hard a woman may work at home—no matter if she saves her husband the laundry bill, the services of a cook and housekeeper, repairs his clothes and makes his shirts—she is still not entitled to a penny for these services. If he makes her an allowance, he feels that he is being not just, but generous. If he splits 50-50—well, the only way to make him do that unless his own sense of justice leads him to it, is via the divorce court.

"**L**AW, of course, is nothing but solidified custom. It is based upon the habits of a people. It is changed in any important respect only when—or rather considerably after—the habits on which it is based have changed. The social and economic position of women has undergone great and rapid change within the last century. The old assumption that women live lives of retirement and have no knowledge of nor ability to cope with financial affairs is still the assumption of law, but it is a ridiculous anachronism in fact.

"One of the lawyers with whom I discussed the situation said: 'The crux of the matter—that which gives him con-

trol of the entire family income—from the man's point of view lies in his sole responsibility for all family debts. The first step in modifying the present situation would be to make husband and wife jointly responsible. There is no particular reason why they shouldn't be—it is a recognized arrangement in business partnership, and from one point of view marriage is a business partnership, also. Then the wife might have a fixed percentage of the family income for her own use; or better still, the responsibility, the management and control could all be a partnership, instead of a purely masculine affair. It is so already, if not legally, in many families, where husband and wife have a joint bank account. The result is not a 'meddling' by the wife in affairs that do not concern her, but her intelligent participation in business interests which *do* concern her. When the present laws were put on the statute books, such an arrangement would have been in reality quite as absurd as it would have sounded to the legislators of that day. Then women were really as unfit to take any part in the management of affairs as the law assumed them to be. The law was based upon fact. But the facts have changed. The law will also change whenever the pressure of new conditions results in a demand for action.'

"**W**HEN one has ferreted out these laws concerning married women in California, it seems downright amazing that there has been no hue-and-cry, no concerted and vehement agitation against them. The reason lies, of course, in the situation that was precisely my own until I began to investigate the question. The women do not know. The men do not know, either, for that matter. Most men are entirely decent individuals, just as most women are, with standards of honor and justice and kindness. They care nothing for the temptation to tyranny which the law affords them.

"The ordinary husband will say to the ordinary wife: 'For the love of Mike, what's all the fuss about? I'm not going to grab your pay envelope and spend the contents on bootleg! I'm not going to steal your savings out of the flour bin! What do you take me for, anyway?'

"Quite so. But there are two reasons why it still matters, even to wives who make their own budgets and have a joint checking account with their husbands at the bank. One reason is for the sake of those who are the victims of that temptation to tyranny—for not all men, any more than all women, are decent and honorable and kind. And the other is for the sake of that barren, abstract thing called justice, which, if it really fires your heart and mind, stirs you far more than the loss of all the money you ever had or ever hope to have."

A Man's Town

By Rebecca Hourwich

ROBINHOOD is a typical Maine village, hilly, rocky, swept by pine and salt breezes. In the glorious days of the past the men sailed round the world and the women stayed behind and raised sailors, and sailor's wives. Today the life of the sea contains little of adventure, limited to a losing fight of independent individual fishing against the well-organized, highly financed city combines. Of bygone days the men retain only memories, handsome physique, and a picturesque buccaneer swagger. The men dominate the atmosphere, and, as befits men of power, control the town. To the women they leave the management of non-essentials, trifling things with which they cannot be bothered.

In winter our population is less than forty-five, less than a dozen women to the town. It is hard to maintain a post office, as the scarcity of mail does not permit of a post office salary, but merely the postage sold through the office, a total annual sum of about three hundred dollars. For several of the months the trip to the post office is through muddy slime, or heavy blizzard, and it is always at least four hours' work a day. Mrs. "Cal" Powers was not willing "to let the town go off the map," so she has the thankless job of postmistress.

Nor was Mrs. Powers willing to let the town exist without a minister except for the short summer spells when the

Boston Conference sends down a young man student to uplift the neighborhood. So this young married woman, formerly a local school teacher, preaches every Sunday and leads prayer meeting on Friday: the deacons of the church—men—continue to attend.

Mrs. Powers is helped in her church work by Mrs. Carrie Baker, a staunch suffragist, over seventy, who at the time of one Maine referendum, trudged miles through sleet and snow to convert her neighbors, and works equally hard now to convince the women of their duties as citizens.

Mrs. Louise Reynolds is the church organist on Sundays, and on weekdays is L. W. Reynolds and Company, our only general store. There is also a little ice cream and variety store that belongs to Miss Flora Campbell. Mrs. Billings holds the only town office allotted to the women, member of the school board, and she routs out the other members, all men, to see that the little red brick schoolhouse has proper ventilation, adequate heat, up-to-date books, well-gauged desks and seats, Walter Camp's daily dozen to music, and accredited standing in the country. It goes without saying that the school teacher is a woman.

Kate Gibbons can be depended on to

do a day's work, and she is booked in advance like a prima donna. Mrs. Lester Powers worked as a stenographer in Washington before the war, and will help out with shorthand and typing. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Jewett make rugs and patch quilts. Miss Richardson across the river has a jelly and jam business with her own printed labels, and Mrs. Ralph Dutton each summer has her own beauty parlor at Booth Bay.

Summer people have as yet not flocked here, but of the few that come, Mrs. Winkley is a Cambridge musician, Mrs. Weselroft has an art shop in Gardiner, Miss Campbell teaches at the University of Maine, Margeruite Zorach is a painter of international reputation, Mrs. Neff conducts a needlework guild in New York, and Miss Mason teaches school. Bessie Powers, her little sisters, and Leila Campbell help summer people out with housework. Naomi Laskey helps her husband at the water front gas station.

Every woman has a sweet old-fashioned garden, tends her house and family, and, clubbed together, the women support the Ladies' Aid for charity, and give the summer bean suppers to maintain the church.

* * * * * The men of our town solemnly aver that woman's place is the home, that women have not the training and capacity to hold office, and that "women votin' is poison foolishness."

News From The Field

Maryland Branch Plans Meetings

ON Tuesday, October 27, the Maryland Branch held a tea at headquarters, with Mrs. Vera Fowler Lewis as hostess.

Preceding the tea a business meeting was held and a program of work was mapped out for the winter. The new rule of the Baltimore School Board, providing for the temporary dismissal of women teachers who become mothers, was discussed, and a special committee, consisting of Mrs. Charles J. Ogle and Mrs. Theodore W. Forbes, was appointed to investigate the best methods for securing the repeal of this rule.

The Tuesday teas are a well established part of the work in Baltimore, as they have been held regularly for some years. Hostesses for November are as follows: November 3, Misses Florence and Louisa Kennard; November 10, Mrs. C. W. Rhine; November 17, Mrs. Charles H. Dankmeyer. On the last Tuesday in November a luncheon will be held at headquarters, with Mrs. George R. Rollman as chairman. Tickets for the luncheon are 65 cents and may be had at 19 West Chase street.

District of Columbia Branch Approves Appointment of Women

THE appointment of Rebekah Greathouse as Assistant United States District Attorney was hailed by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party as another recognition of the principle of Equal Rights between men and women in public life in a letter sent to Major Peyton Gordon, United States District Attorney.

The letter to Major Gordon was signed by Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, and Sarah Grogan, co-chairmen of the District of Columbia Branch.

It said:

"The National Woman's Party desires to express its appreciation of your appointment of Mrs. Rebekah Greathouse to the position of Assistant District Attorney.

"Our organization stands for the principle of equal opportunity for men and women in all fields. Your choice of Mrs. Greathouse for this post gives recognition to the principle that women should be represented in public offices and is receiving the commendation of all women interested in women's advancement."

In a letter to Major Gordon, urging the appointment of a woman, Alice Paul said:

"I am writing on behalf of the National Woman's Party to express to you our earnest hope that you will appoint a woman to the office of Assistant District Attorney, which we understand is now vacant.

"The eyes of the whole country, and indeed of the whole world, are upon our National Capital, and it is most important that our courts here set an example of fair treatment of women. We are therefore particularly desirous that an additional woman should receive an appointment as assistant in your office. Such an appointment would give satisfaction to women, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout our nation."

Mrs. Greathouse is a member of the National Woman's Party. She is the second woman to have been appointed Assistant District Attorney in the District of Columbia, Pearl McCall having been the first. Mrs. Greathouse graduated from the Washington College of Law in June.

Press Comment

Declares Women Most Brilliant

Philadelphia Inquirer

students than men in an address he made recently.

"I think I may fairly speak," he said, "from my years of experience during which I have taught many thousands of women, conferring the degree of D. D. P. on many of them—I think I may say that there is little difference between my students, except that I generally had to attract the males a little more violently to have them attain the requirements. But I think I may say for sheer brilliancy many of the women under my charge have proved themselves superior to many of the men I have ever met and certainly have taught.

"Whatever the fundamental difference may be that marks those of us who are male and those who are female in the way our minds work, at least those are not distinctions that cut very deeply into the procedure of collegiate education. They are of an order we can disregard for that purpose."

Don't Want To Be "Babied" by Men

Denver Post

way of the hoop skirt, but give us equal opportunities with men!"

It is the answer of the modern woman to the accusations of men that women want the best of everything.

It is the indignant reply of professional and business women and women social workers of Denver to the allegation of Deputy District Attorney J. P. O'Connell that women demand not only equal rights and opportunities with men, but also chivalrous protection and special privileges.

O'Connell stirred up the question and brought down upon his head the indignant protest of the feminists when, apropos of a jury's failure to convict Anna Collins, charged with assisting her husband in a robbery, he made the statement that women, though emancipated from the fetters of ancient bondage, still are demanding a larger freedom; namely, immunity from conviction for their crimes and misdemeanors.

He further claimed women are seldom convicted by a masculine jury because of the old feeling of chivalry which a man has for women.

Miss Theodosia Raines, agent to busi-

DR. JAMES R. ANGELL, president of Yale, expressed the opinion that women are more brilliant stu-

ness women for the New York Life Insurance Company, and prominent member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Denver, was emphatic in her statement that the modern woman does not want chivalry and special privileges.

"Give us equal opportunity and we don't want sentimental indulgence," she said. "The modern woman does not want chivalry. For example, I don't want a man to give me a seat in the street car; and unless a woman is old or is carrying a baby in her arms, there is no reason why she should require that consideration. Instead of masculine chivalry toward women, why can't we have mutual politeness?"

"Juries should hold women responsible to the law just as they hold men, but it is true that they don't always do it. The reason, I think, is not that women demand special immunity from the law, but that the average man is so sentimental and emotional that he can't bring himself to look on a woman as an equal in everything."

"Equal opportunities and equal obligations," was the cryptic statement of Dr. M. Jean Gale. "Women, whenever they have been given an opportunity to become independent, have shown that they are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves. We are willing to be judged by the same standards as men are judged by, but we also demand the same opportunities.

"All women, however, do not have 'equal rights,' despite Mr. O'Connell's assurance that they do. A lot yet remains for women to do before they achieve their goal."

There was but one dissenting voice in this repudiation of chivalry, and that belongs to Miss Jessie Lummis, executive secretary of the Denver Tuberculosis Association.

"Women are biologically different from men," declared Miss Lummis, "and they always will be. Woman is the mother of the race. Therefore she has a right to expect special consideration from men. There is no reason why she should not enter the business and professional world if it does not interfere with her home; but that is her first duty, and for this reason she should not be judged by the same standards as men. The biologic difference makes her different in almost every way."

But Miss Lummis' argument was promptly answered by Miss Lillian O. Clayton, social case worker of the American Red Cross.

"Women are not fundamentally different from men even biologically," Miss Clayton asserted. "Prominent scientists have told us that originally they were

both equally strong, and that environmental conditions that kept woman to her home through the ages have made her weaker physically than man.

"The modern woman doesn't ask the help of men. She is now able to take her own part, if she has had a chance to make herself independent. All this so-called chivalry and failure of sentimental juries to judge women as they judge men is simply the result of the man's habit of clinging to his old, out-worn ideas and his antiquated habits."

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE, Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to October 9, 1923, \$1,310,850.67.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, October 9, 1923, to October 23, 1923:

Miss Edna L. Stinebaugh, D. C.	\$1.00
Miss Myrta Ethel Cawood, D. C.	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Fairall, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Ludwell Denny, D. C.	1.00
Lady Martin Elizabeth Lamph, D. C.	5.00
Miss Ruth Crocker, Va.	10.00
Dividend American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock	11.25
Mrs. Amelia H. Walker, Md.	25.00
Miss Julia D. Johnson, Pa.	1.00
Per Ohio Branch:	
(Ohio Branch retaining one-half of fees)	
Mrs. Rose Krell	.50
Mrs. Sylvia Isaacs	.50
Mrs. Louise Hatch	.50
Miss Gertrude Lowenthal	.50
Mrs. Eva W. Hartman	.50
Miss Nina V. Waldeck	.50
Mrs. Jessie Foos Baker	.50
Miss Margaret E. Baker	.50
Mrs. W. W. Spald, D. C.	50.00
Mrs. Arthur Kellam, N. M.	10.00
Miss Ann Clare Brokaw, Long Island	100.00
Mrs. Mina A. Chase, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Mary Gale Walrath, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Marjorie Trump, Syracuse, N. Y.	25.00
Mrs. Luella S. Holden, Syracuse, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. Beatrice H. Soule, Syracuse, N. Y.	50.00
Miss Anna S. Putziger, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Elinor M. Levey, N. J.	100.00
Mrs. Minnie Stewart Just, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Del.	21.00
Mrs. J. D. Pennock, Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	169.50
Refunds	13.00
Sale of prison plan	3.00
Sale of literature	2.20
Sale of stationery	6.18

Received by National Headquarters.....\$660.13

Receipts of Equal Rights Committee:

Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Md.	\$200.00
Mrs. C. D. Carter, Md.	1.00
Mrs. C. H. Dankmeyer, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Hopkins, Md.	.50
Mrs. Burlingame, Md.	1.00
Mrs. George R. Rollman, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Ernest Marr, Md.	2.00
Sue White, Tenn.	1.00
Mrs. William N. Purdy, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Louise N. Graham, Md.	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Nichols, Md.	.50
Mrs. T. W. Forbes, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Howard Sands, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Clara Frainle, Md.	.50
Mrs. Howard North, Md.	.50

Total receipts Equal Rights Committee.....\$217.00

Total receipts, October 9, 1923, to October 23, 1923.....\$886.13

Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to October 23, 1923.....\$1,311,736.80

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